

Alumni alter plans for Corporation elections

By Tom Finger

In a revision of election procedures for its fifteen MIT Corporation positions, the Alumni Association is allowing more than one candidate to run for each vacancy.

The Association elects a total of fifteen members to serve on the Corporation, three each year for five year terms. The new nominating procedure allows any member who collects 250 signatures on a petition to have his name appear on the ballot in addition to the selections of the nominations committee.

The impetus for this change came from younger members of the Association who felt they were not being fairly represented. Few people have been nominated for Corporation membership within twenty years of their graduation from MIT. This is primarily because the nominating committee itself consists of older Association members who can select only one candidate for each position. In addition, nomination to a Corporation position is viewed as both a reward for service to the Alumni Association and for professional competence.

Each of nine zones in the country elects a member to the nominating committee. This election, too, is viewed as an honor for service to the Association and so there is little room for input from recent graduates.

Among others, Mike Marcus petitioned the Alumni Association suggesting that a committee be set up to study the election procedure. The ten member committee recommended three changes: allowing a member to petition to place his name on the

ballot, allowing the nominating committee to select more than one candidate for each position, and adding another Boston area representative to the nominating committee. The first of these suggestions goes into effect this year. The last two require amendments to the Constitution of the Association and will be voted on this year.

Boston has become more and more under-represented as more MIT graduates have remained in the area over the years. The addition of a second Boston representative, it is felt, would more nearly even out representation of zones.

In last year's election, only 5,000 of the 42,000 ballots were returned. Since 8,000 people have graduated from the Institute in the last five years, it is quite possible for them to control the election.

However, Fred Lehman, secretary of the Alumni Association believes that the revised procedures will not substantially change the unwritten "twenty years out [of MIT]" rule.

137 seniors lack P.E. credit

By Harvey Baker

137 members of this year's senior class have yet to complete their physical education requirement, a prerequisite for graduation.

About three-quarters of the group have completed six units of the eight needed to satisfy the requirement, with one quarter year remaining to get the needed two units. Any physical education course will provide that credit.

Students warned

The students involved have been notified that they need to finish the requirement to graduate. A letter sent to them urged that they work out some suitable arrangement with the Athletic Department.

Apparently a small, but significant number of seniors either cannot, due to time limitations, or will not complete the requirement. In past years, the number of such students has been very small, and the Committee on Academic Performance (CAP) has been called upon to consider each case individually. Generally CAP has waived the require-



MIT's physical education staff conducted registration yesterday for the last series of phys ed classes. 137 seniors still need at least one class to meet graduation requirements. Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

ment, and allowed students to graduate without it.

This year, however, with a sizeable increase likely in the number of students with incomplete physical education requirements, CAP has indicated that it does not wish to be burdened

with gym requirement cases, and has asked the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs and the Athletic Department to work out an alternative arrangement.

Alternative sought

J. Daniel Nyhart, Dean for Student Affairs, told *The Tech* that his office is seeking to "develop a mechanism" to handle these cases. The Committee on Educational Policy (CEP), he said, has determined in the past that the physical education requirement is worthwhile, and does not wish to abolish it at present. Consequently, Nyhart said, his office has the job of trying to work out a new and fair way of dealing with gym requirement cases, a way consistent both with CEP's insistence on the existence of the requirement and CAP's indications that it does not want to have to deal with large numbers of students petitioning out of it.

While Nyhart hopes that this mechanism can be developed shortly, he indicated that, for the present, emphasis will be on getting as many students as possible to fulfill the requirement in a manner satisfactory to the Athletic Department. In the future, additional effort will be made to notify students more

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MIT sees new media forms

A group of MIT students and faculty have announced that they will produce a new communications medium for the MIT community.

The medium, to be issued on an experimental basis, is a radical innovation in printed communications — a common carrier for anyone at MIT with something to say. The carrier is a brown bag into which news, reviews, editorials, criticism, car-

toons, art work, advertising, official notices, institute announcements, calendars, classifieds, in fact, almost anything, can be stuffed. The carrier has been named *The Bag*.

The stuffings, and possibly editorial matter, will be printed on multi-colored sheets, one color to a category. Since the medium is completely modularized, the reader can quickly sort out what material is useful

to him while being able to discard the rest. One advantage of this, according to Political Science Senior Fellow Edwin Diamond, former senior editor of *Newsweek*, will be that readers won't have to carry around a lot of extra paper. Instead they will be able to pull stories and ads that interest them and keep them for easy reference.

Fluid size

The Bag can be expanded or contracted depending on the amount of information generated in any one period; it also can be recycled without difficulty and converted to other uses. Distribution will be limited at first, with free pick-up in Institute lobbies. Diamond noted that ultimately *The Bag* could replace the numerous daily mailings that students and faculty receive.

Although readily distinguished from traditional papers, *The Bag's* originators conceive of the venture as primarily philosophical — an attempt to create a pure common carrier, a democratic medium open to all messages. Diamond explained that it would be preferable to have advertising support production costs, making it possible to give anyone a "free ride." Anyone who provided copies of his own material would be assured of distribution, however. He also noted that it was unclear what

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Fiscal restraints curtail exploration, innovation

By Kyle Richardson

Efforts to increase efficiency, re-examine educational and research goals, better curriculum programs, re-allocate current funds, and examine newly available funding sources are the immediate results of forced budget reductions in all MIT departments.

Though financial restrictions have placed increased pressures on academic and administrative personnel, none of the five schools at MIT presently faces drastic reduction of curriculum or faculty. Some reductions are, however, quite evident. The capability to explore new fields of academic involvement and educational innovations is suffering somewhat greater effects.

The faculty is currently seeing one of the more major effects of the budget squeeze. All the schools at MIT are now restricting the number of new faculty being hired. The ratio of tenured to non-tenured faculty and tenure policy are now under slightly more informal examination than in the past few years.

The School of Engineering will hire 16 new assistant professors for '71-'72. The average number hired over the past 10 years has been 40 to 50 per year. The School of Science is generally maintaining the current number of faculty although some departments have been reduced. For example, in the Physics Department, there will

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Tax incentives favored to sustain technical lead

The US government should consider tax incentives to get civilian industries to employ more scientists and engineers, Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, MIT's president-elect, said Thursday.

The incentives, he claimed, could be useful in heading off a growing export challenge from Western Europe and Japan.

Many years of heavy science spending on defense and space, he said, have allowed nations like West Germany and Japan to erode America's technological advantage in foreign trade in such fields as shipbuilding and many branches of electronics.

While Wiesner conceded that the current widespread unemployment among scientists and engineers is partly due to the recession, he added that it is also due to government diversion of money away from strategic weapons and space to pay for the Vietnam War.

"There is a tremendous need for the scientists and engineers on environmental and urban problems," Wiesner said on the NBC news program *Today*.

"This will only happen," he said, "if the social and management blocks can be overcome. We need a lot of government leadership here."

Dr. Wiesner stressed that moon program techniques could not solve urban problems. The Apollo program, he said, was at least a straightforward one to reach "a pretty simple goal." "Building a decent society," he said, "isn't that simple."

"Only man is going to decide what he wants and how to do it. Besides, there are many human problems in the city, the psychological environment, noise pollution."

"If you believe that the city can be saved by writing some equations, then you make a very bad mistake."

Announcements

- * The Education Warehouse needs volunteers to do English as a second language, tutor math, etc., work in neighborhood programs and educational research. For information call Bruce White or Peter Stunges at 868-3566 or drop in at 698 Mass. Ave. in Central Square.
- * Summer graduate study in Environmental and Social Planning at the University of Manchester is still accepting applications from graduate students. For information and applications, contact Foreign Study Office, Room 10-303; X5243.
- * The graduate Economic Association and the Center for International Studies will sponsor a joint seminar on the "Economic Problems of the Cuban Revolution" with Edward Boorstein, former Cuban economic planner in Cuba, 1960-63. 4:30 pm in the Sloan Building Penthouse, Friday, April 9.
- * All students who hope to enter medical school in September 1971 should plan to attend the meeting of the Premedical Society on Thursday, April 8 at 7 pm, Room 407 Student Center. Dean Wick will discuss procedures and deadlines for making application to medical schools. In addition members of the senior class who have recently been accepted to medical school will attend and participate in an information discussion.
- * Lillian Hellman will be teaching a half-semester, six credit course entitled "America in the 1950's," beginning the week of April 5. The course is described as "a look into the literature, general arts, and politics of the period." It will meet Tuesdays at 1:30 pm in 14E-304. Interested students should leave names, telephone numbers, and available hours with Mrs. Rourke in 14N-409.
- * The Placement Office is compiling an up-to-date file of 1971 graduates looking for employment. The file will be used to refer notices of vacancies to qualified candidates. To be included, a student should complete a card at the Placement Office; E19-455.
- * Three Research Studentships for seniors are being offered by Trinity College for study towards a Ph.D. at Cambridge University in any field. Application deadline is May 1. Contact Foreign Study Office, Room 10-303, X5243 for further information.

Young alumni to elect peers to Corporation

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This year's Screening Committee is composed of the five youngest members of the Corporation as it presently is constituted. They are Breene Kerr '51, Chairman, Mary Wagley '47, Virgilio Barco-Vargas '43, Ralph Davison '66, and James Champy '63. Kerr is serving as Chairman at the request of Dr. James Kilian, Chairman of the MIT Corporation.

The Screening Committee has met formally once already, on Saturday, March 27 in Washington, D.C. The site was chosen as being the most convenient to all members. The committee will meet in formal session again this Thursday to make its final decisions. There is no absolute maximum on the number of candidates, it is thought that the total will probably not exceed 25.

There must be members of four distinct groups on the ballot — graduates of two years ago, of last year, of the class of '71, and graduate students who will graduate this year.

The Corporation is the governing body of the Institute. It is

Official paper begins in May

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the relationship between *The Bag* and already existing campus newspapers might be. Diamond noted that it might be possible for the staffs of the student newspapers to "take turns" editing it, while using *The Bag* to publish their own material.

Control

The precise details of editorial responsibility, that is, the balance between control and coordination on the part of the staff, have still to be worked out. In the "spirit of experimentation and testing," *The Bag* committee is soliciting contributions for its first prototype issue. The only restrictions are that copy be typed and that photos

and art work should be on paper no larger than 8 1/2 by 11, although material or construction that can be folded to fit into *The Bag* will be welcome.

All materials should be delivered or sent to Mrs. Debbie Caplan at the Graduate Student Center office, 50-110 Walker Memorial building. Deadline for the first *The Bag* is Friday, April 9. Members of *The Bag* committee include Debbie Caplan, Edwin Diamond, Kevin George, Betty Hutchins, Joe Kasht, and Pam and David Walter.

Tech Talk

In another media development, the administration is reading plans for its proposed official newspaper. Probably bearing

the name *Tech Talk*, the paper will appear on an experimental basis three times during May and weekly through the summer.

In a meeting with representatives from the student press, Vice President Constantine Simonides and News Office head Robert Byers outlined the roles the paper will fill. Besides carrying the standard *Tech Talk* free classified ads, the new journal will incorporate the campus schedule now distributed in the *Calendar of Events*. The two administrators hope department heads and other MIT officials will consider using the weekly for announcements, rather than relying on the standard grey envelopes. Finally, the weekly will continue the *Tech Talk* fare of articles of interest to the MIT community and provide a forum for official administration position statements.

Paul Johnson, a staff member in the Institute Information Service, explained that the new journal should save the Institute money by reducing the costs for distributing information to the community. Even if departments shun the innovation in favor of the traditional grey envelopes, it would still cost less to supplant the current *Tech Talk*, *Calendar*, and *Institute Reports* with a single publication.

"... I just admire what my parents have done with their lives so much." — Julie Nixon

Literary journal sets May publication date

A year after the death of *Tangent*, a new literary magazine is being organized at MIT.

Two freshman coeds, Miss Yee Wah Chin and Miss Saegu Dil, decided to organize a new literary publication "because there isn't one."

Rain is to appear in the first week in May. 500 copies will go on sale for 25 cents a piece. The girls said they chose to sell *Rain* since they feel "people tend to value what they pay for."

Miss Dil explained that work on the magazine began about four weeks ago. She and Miss Chin decided to organize the magazine on a Sunday night and began working on Monday. She promised that there are "no restrictions on the type" of material that will be accepted, however she noted that contributions will be screened. Miss Dil added that the emphasis will be on "original work that doesn't depend on somebody else's."

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Media report on campus surveillance

By Alex Makowski

Recent articles in the national media have renewed interest in possible undercover campus surveillance by law enforcement agencies.

Last month *The New York Times* discussed in a syndicated article, "Big man on campus: police undercover agent," the extent of national "spying," while a *Life* magazine story detailed information on army intelligence activities.

MIT contact

The Tech reached Associate Dean Richard Sorenson for comment. He explained that while the Campus Patrol receives occa-

sional requests from the local police for help on specific matters, he "knew of no attempt" by outside agencies to conduct clandestine operations on our campus. *The Times* had reported that several college administrators were approached and asked to enroll agents as students.

Occasional rumors have circulated among MIT students about plainclothes policemen infiltrating campus groups. During Rush Week, for example, when fraternities open themselves up for inspection by freshmen, upperclassmen worry that inquisitive students might be narcotics agents on the prowl for illegal

drugs. And MIT-leftist organizations have always been suspicious of observers who showed up at rallies or meetings carrying a camera.

CFIA bombing

Fears of government surveillance heightened last fall following the bombing of Harvard's Center for International Affairs. At that time FBI agents were investigating threats against MIT as part of their nationwide attack on bombers.

The Times article observed that "though undercover activity was almost unheard of five years ago, it has now become a permanent institution on the American

college scene. It is the product of student turmoil — rioting, bombing, arson, strikes, demonstrations — and the widespread drug problem."

Helpless

Apparently many college administrators are unhappy about the surveillance but are helpless to control it. The spying may range from casual observation and photography at an open rally to such deception as enrolling as a regular student. "The bulk of the nation's undercover work is done by local police officers or outsiders hired by the state, country, or city police, according to the campus reports."

Do police agents have trouble moving in on universities? "Though some of the undercover men say infiltration is a difficult task, others find it easy

in the open, accepting atmosphere of college life.

'Acted stupid'

"At the University of Kansas, a 19-year-old undercover narcotics agent told the Associated Press:

"I just went into the dorm and acted stupid. I got into conversations and got to know them. Then I asked where I could get the stuff and they told me."

"His work led to a series of early morning raids by 150 agents on the campus at Lawrence, Kansas."

"The police," the *Times* reports, "defend their tactics as the only practical way to enforce drug laws and to keep watch on radical campus activities which, they fear, might trigger disturbances in surrounding communities."

MIT faces tighter budgets

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be a reduction of approximately 3 to 5 faculty members.

The Sloan School of Management will maintain its current strength though a few part time instructors will not be re-appointed. The School of Humanities and Social Science will be able to maintain its current student to instructor ratio while hiring no more new faculty than absolutely necessary.

The Department of Architecture will hire more graduate assistants rather than increasing the number of professors or assistant professors. Emphasis here will be to turn faculty teaching resources into graduate student teaching resources. This will increase the number of graduate students supported financially and the total number of instructors.

Paul Gray, Dean of the School of Engineering and MIT Chancellor-elect, estimated the reduction of faculty at less than 8%. No school is considering any major change in tenure policy, either in its criteria for tenure appointment, or the number of tenured faculty that can hold positions at the same time. Tenure appointments do freeze funds that might otherwise be used for unrestricted purposes, however. Dean Albert of the School of Science estimated that one tenure appointment tied up \$750,000. Consequently, if money remains tight for several more years, nearly all of the schools expect to re-examine their tenure procedures. The "proper" balance between tenured and non-tenured professors ("old and new blood") appears to be of equal importance with finances in the examination of tenure policy.

Financial pressures have also triggered a study of current curricula offered.

No department has been forced to cut from its offerings courses which would have been available in times of easier financial situations. Indeed, new courses are being added. The process has become more one of reorganization, consolidation, and reinforcement, than one of experimental addition, however.

On the instructional level, it has been suggested for some time that class size in the sciences at the college level may

not be of significant importance to the amount of material learned. The departments of physics and mathematics are now looking at this possibility through the current experimental freshman courses, including the seminar-tutorial, self-study, and lecture-recitation physics offers. The current freshman math tutorial program will also provide data for this study. That many standard recitation sections lose a large number of their enrolled students during a term and that instructors for these sections cost money have triggered such considerations.

None of the schools, then, are having difficulty maintaining its current level of educational quality. Each school, and MIT, as a whole, would like to be able to set the pace and lead in the exploration of new areas of academic study, however. The financial squeeze has meant, in most cases, that schools have not been able to explore all the fields they would like. Greater selectivity is the result.

For example, the Department of Architecture published this past summer a report outlining its hope to explore and perhaps create new fields in the area of architecture. Professor Donlyn Lyndon, Head of the Department of Architecture, explained that the current financial situation forced too much concern over space limitations and curriculum consolidation to allow serious consideration of the plan outlined in the report.

In several instances, however, innovation has opened the door to new funding resources. On the institute-wide level, the Experimental Study Group and the Unified Science Study Program have operated for three years on the Land Education

Development Fund. This funding runs out next January, however. While MIT is requesting that Dr. Land continue support for these experimental programs, the costs for these programs will be included in the normal operating budget of the departments which experience lighter loads in freshman core subjects due to the freshman enrollment in ESG and USSP. Since the departments have no more money than the Institute as a whole, this rebudgeting will be in the form of "donating" a portion of an instructor's teaching time to an experimental program rather than to his department's courses.

The individual schools have found that many funding foundations are more receptive to the support of new educationally oriented program than overall funding support of a department. In the School of Science, the exploration of a new field will often draw federal research support, independent of MIT as a whole. In the School of Humanities and Social Sciences most support is secured by individual faculty and groups of faculty. The Center for International Studies has drawn support from the Ford Foundation. When the Sloan School of Management turned its attention from strictly business management to management of health, and urban affairs, it opened the doors to several non-business foundations.

The major problems posed by the current financial squeeze at MIT are those of maintaining a faculty with acceptable teaching and research loads, and of leading the field of scientific and educational exploration rather than only following those paths already opened.

Phys Ed incompletes plague many seniors

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frequently as to how they stand with respect to the requirement, and to inform them that they cannot graduate without it.

Registration today

Students who are not seniors should take particular note, if they have not completed the gym requirement, that they can register today in DuPont for fourth quarter physical education classes, worth two units a piece toward the fulfillment of the athletic requirement. Getting the requirement out of the way early could avoid a major hassle during senior year, if steps are not taken to simplify the requirement this year.

Some students have expressed their unequivocal opposition to required physical education, and reportedly, will deliberately not finish it so as to force a showdown and the adoption of a new mechanism to handle the requirement.

Dean Nyhart would not com-

Dr. Johnson expressed the opinion that all black students should take a particularly strong interest in the plight of the South African blacks.

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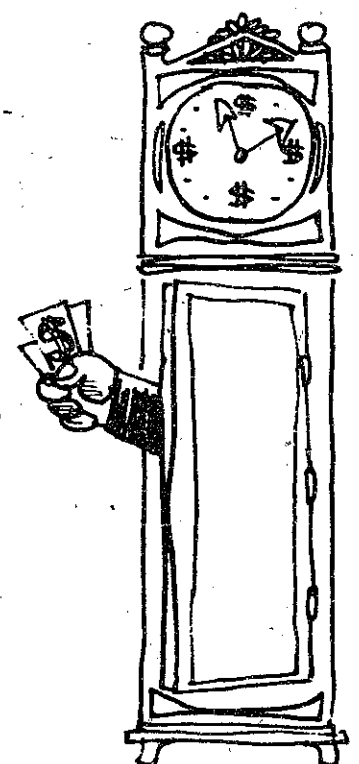
by Prof. Jerome Lettvin, MIT

Students who are curious about the topics above are invited to use an "experimental system" containing these interactive lectures, which were recorded specifically for individual listening. The lectures are unique in that they include a great many recorded answers to interesting questions. The answers extend and deepen the discussion, and can be quickly and conveniently accessed.

If you would like to try the system, please call 864-6000, ext. 2800, or write a short note to Stewart Wilson, Polaroid, 730 Main St., Cambridge (near MIT), mentioning when you might be free and how you can be reached.

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Phys ed requirement

Perhaps some of our readers will judge us frivolous for once again going on record against the physical education requirement, but recent developments have proved that the issue is no laughing matter. 137 seniors, roughly 15% of this year's male graduating class, have been warned that they must satisfy the gym requirement to qualify for an MIT degree. If the administration carries out this amazing threat, several dozen students may well be up in arms this spring.

Perhaps it is unfair to place all the blame on the administration. After all, it is the faculty that sets the degree requirements, and the faculty/student CEP that has insisted that the phys ed requirement be maintained. "The Institute," reads this year's catalogue, "expects each student to gain experience in recreational athletics during his first two years at MIT."

The rationale for this requirement puzzles us. Perhaps the faculty share a vision (nightmare?) of overweight undergraduates stuffing the corridors or physical weaklings slumped in the chairs of 26-100. Perhaps MIT has a genuine interest in seeing its students familiarize themselves with various sports. Even the professors at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, implementers this year of an exciting innovation in engineering education, voted to retain a mandatory phys ed program.

Do required gym courses, however, serve either of these purposes? How much muscular development, for example, results from six weeks spent at badminton, pistol, or rifle? As for introducing students to new sports, we find too many fellow students who satisfied their requirement during their freshmen and sophomore years only to abandon playing the turf and the arena for good.

And if this is such a good idea, why are women students exempted from participation? The small gains that can be cited do not justify penalizing those students who prefer the more informal competition and exercise of intramural sports.

Hopefully we will not touch off a series of charges from MIT's athletes that *The Tech* is opposed to sports at the Institute. Members of our editorial board have participated in athletics through classes or team competition and found it a rewarding addition to their education. The excellent facilities MIT now maintains should be continued; the high turnout for intramurals demonstrates the interest students have for sports. We must re-emphasize, though, that a required program places an unjust burden on those students who desire their own approach to sports.

What course should MIT follow? The administration has the least flexible possibilities: presumably they must concur with the faculty's orders and enforce, however loosely, the requirement. Seniors similarly are in something of a bind. We would like to suggest that they refuse compliance, but we cannot take the responsibility; there is always a small chance that MIT will in turn refuse a degree. In contrast, the faculty is free to act. *The Tech* urges that the faculty this spring approve a resolution eliminating the physical education requirement. The regular meetings in April and May should provide ample time for this move.

The inscription on the old Field Day trophy read, "He who shuns the dust and heat of the arena shall never enjoy the cool shade of the olive branch of victory." If this is the only justification for the phys ed requirement, it is time to recognize that each person must be free to determine his own athletic satisfaction.

Two years later:

'Battle fatigue'

By Alex Makowski
During the spring of my freshman year I covered an anti-war rally that included a French "documentary" on North Vietnam. The small, but vocal, number of leftists present cheered the footage of peasants working in the fields and, to my horror, applauded wildly at the scene of communist gunners shooting down an American jet.

Two years have passed, and with them have gone my patriotic support for the war. The *Life* magazine articles have given way to the damning, but documented, attacks of Kahin and Lewis, and Chomsky. While I still can't bring myself to cheer American deaths, I understand what motivated those students.

Last week *Time* magazine, under the simple heading "Battle Fatigue," printed the following poignant story:

The San Francisco Chronicle's resident humorist, Arthur Hoppe, was in a rare, melancholy mood. In his column, Hoppe wrote: "The radio this morning said the Allied invasion of Laos had bogged down. Without thinking, I nodded and said, 'Good.' And having said it, I realized the bitter truth: Now I root against my own country."

This is how far we have come in this hated and endless war.

Some of Hoppe's syndicated newspapers, including the Atlanta Constitution and the Boston Herald Traveler, refused to print the column. Hoppe had obviously touched a nerve. He wrote of his love for his country in World War II and his feeling now that "I have come to the dank and lightless bottom of the well." Of the 941 letters that Hoppe had received last week about the column, 923 praised it. Wrote a housewife in Hollister, Calif.: "I asked my 12-year-old son to read it aloud and had to quickly leave the room because some kids cannot understand what makes otherwise steady grown-ups burst into tears." A former Army colonel found himself harboring the "nightmarish feelings you've put down about wanting the enemy to win."

Such thoughts, which could scarcely have been admitted a year or two ago, still sound treasonable. Yet it is not basically a matter of treason, but a deep, almost nihilistic weariness. Since it long ago became clear that an American "victory" in Viet Nam is impossible, the overriding desire now is for a clear-cut finish.

Questions about Agnew

By Peter Peckarsky
Several unanswered questions remain about Vice-President Agnew's recent visit to Boston.

First, why did Agnew and the Massachusetts Republicans go out of their way to be mutually antagonistic and sarcastic to each other?

Second, why did Agnew lash out again at the media after a quiescent period in which he was supposed to be advocating progressive, non-controversial domestic programs?

Logan appearance
For example, in his first remarks at Logan Airport upon arriving, Agnew said that he was glad to be where he felt wanted. This was a reference to the decision by Republican Governor Francis Sargent that Agnew would not make a campaign appearance in Massachusetts before the 1970 elections.

At the Middlesex County Republican Club's dinner in the Sheraton-Boston, numerous references were made to Agnew's non-appearance in 1970. Charlie Moran, one of the local pols, delivered himself of a fifty-rate nightclub speech entitled "The State of the State We're In." While Agnew sat stiffly erect with a dour look on his face,

Moran cracked up the audience by mentioning that the Italian Prime Minister delayed his Boston visit from Columbus Day until December because Sargent did not want him in Massachusetts during the campaign. Did Agnew have to come to Boston to fight with the Massachusetts Republicans?

New image
After Agnew's fulminations in the 1970 campaign succeeded in further polarizing the country, a decision was made to change Agnew's image. He was supposed to become the advocate of good, clean programs like revenue sharing and the Family Assistance Plan instead of an unreconstructed hawk. This lasted until March 18th.

At that time, Agnew let loose a blast at CBS for their documentary entitled "The Selling of the Pentagon." Apparently, the documentary gored a few sacred cows too many. Nixon couldn't lower himself into the gutter to deal with CBS; if the Pentagon tried to criticize the program it would have seemed self-serving. Hence, the duty devolved upon Spiro.

Agnew's main criticism was guilt by association. Agnew did not say anything was wrong with

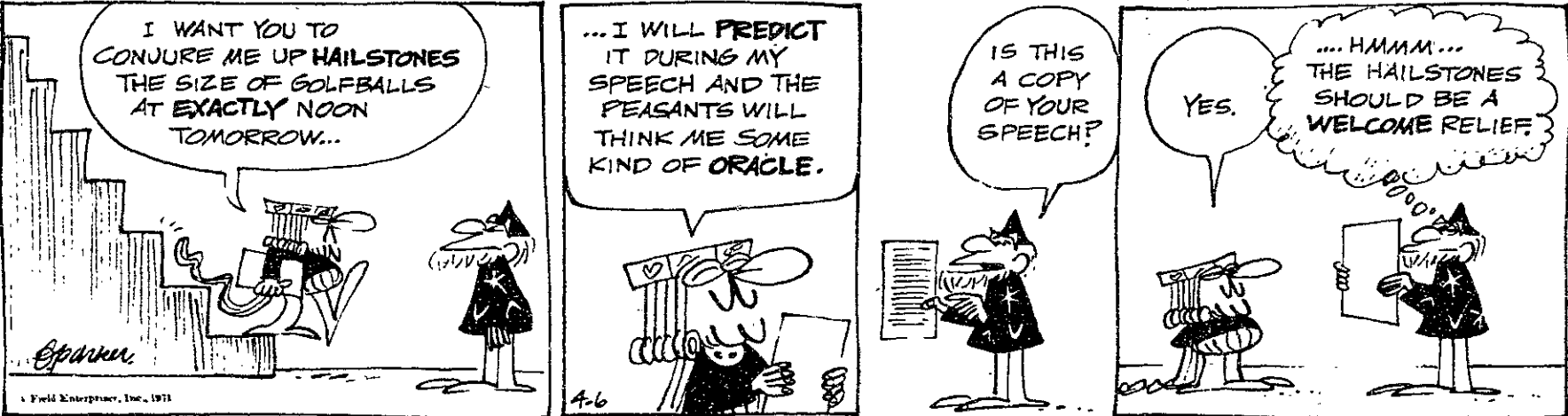
the documentary itself, he just said that the script writer and executive producer for "The Selling of the Pentagon" had participated in questionable enterprises before. By aiming a barrage at CBS, Agnew tried to discredit the networks in general. Why?

Damning account
The networks were broadcasting information the Administration did not want to share with the American people about the Laotian operation; and the heavy Laotian personnel and American equipment losses and the failure of the operation to attain its original goals were not items the Nixon team wanted seared into the American consciousness. Second, the CBS documentary gave an accurate and damning account of the Pentagon's propaganda machine at a time when military morale and prestige have sunk to all-time lows. Hence, it appears likely that a decision was made to take the American people's minds off the war and divert attention to the supposedly slanderous broadcast media.

Letters to the editor of *The Tech* are welcome. They should be typed triple-spaced and sent through interdepartmental mail to *The Tech*, W20-483. No letters will be cut or edited, but we can only run them subject to space limitations.

It appears that Agnew will resume his campaign to cultivate a conservative constituency. Don't forget to tune in on network TV Wednesday night for the next installment of the Dick and Spiro show as the "light at the end of the tunnel" is revealed for all to see.

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entertainment

Tuesday, April 6, 1971

Recordings
Films: Little Murders,
Husbands, and Lawrence of Arabia

Lawrence of Arabia

By Rick Eskin

I have never been so overwhelmed in such a short space of time by the greatness of an historical figure as I was by watching the movie, *Lawrence of Arabia*, which has been re-released and is now playing at the Astor Theatre on Tremont Street. Assuming that the portrayal of T.E. Lawrence by Peter O'Toole is a realistic one, we are presented in this movie with a character, who, if studied, can yield wonderful insight into human nature and history. I hope that is not too pompous a claim, but I have had very few heroes in my life, and Lawrence is a knockout. His memoirs, entitled *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, is now high on my list of books to be read, due to *Lawrence of Arabia*.

There are so many ways to begin thinking about Lawrence and his story that it's hard to know where to start. The story with which the movie deals is that of Lawrence's part in trying to free the numerous Arab tribes from Turkish rule. He reasoned that bloodshed caused by ferociousness of the inter-tribal conflicts common to Arabia would leave the Arabs forever too weak to overcome the Turks. His plan: unite the self-centered tribes

though the British were perfectly willing to supply leadership, training and weapons to the underdeveloped and uncivilized Arabs. In order to accomplish this objective, he proposes to capture Aqaba, a key port on the Red Sea, and to destroy the network of railroads which the Turks have built. These actions are carried out, though with great difficulty, especially in the crossing of an extremely harsh desert, and in the uniting of two tribes headed by Omar Sharif and Anthony Quinn.

Lawrence continuously places the heaviest burdens on his own shoulders. First, it is he, a fair-skinned Englishman, who convinces Sharif, the hardened Arab, to cross the vast sands. And just before that crossing is completed, Lawrence goes back to retrieve a fallen comrade, almost sacrificing himself and one of his two servant boys. Then, to prevent strife between the tribes, Lawrence becomes the executioner of a man who has murdered someone from the other tribe. It so happens that the man he must execute is the same person he saved in the desert. Later, while making the trek to the Suez Canal to inform his superior British officers that Aqaba has been taken, one of his

servants drowns in some quicksand. Still worse, while applying plastique explosives to some railroad tracks, the son of a chieftan is grievously wounded. There is little time before the Turks arrive, and since no one can be left behind to fall prisoner, Lawrence must shoot the boy. In yet another incident, though he realizes that there is a 20,000-

pound bounty on his head, he spies on a Turkish village, is caught, and flogged when he resists a homosexual approach by the Turkish commander.

The picture speaks of war and struggle for freedom, and because it speaks so eloquently, it will be a classic. One can compare the actions of the British in Arabia to the present meander-

ings of America in Southeast Asia, since the movie does not resist the questions of imperialism. In fact, one conflict Lawrence is forced to face is that the British and French plan to divide up Arabia as spoils of war. There is no way in which the quibbling tribes can hold on to their autonomy when their homeland is to

(Please turn to page 6)

Husbands

By Emanuel Goldman

It must have been with a special sense of irony that John Cassavettes added to the credits the subtitle "A Comedy About Life and Death and Freedom," for *Husbands* is quite the opposite in every way. More tragedy than comedy, the film deals rather with ennui, frustration, and the lack of freedom. Unlike Cassavettes' masterpiece *Faces*, which delved into the depths of motivation, *Husbands* offers no new insights as to why people behave in certain ways — nevertheless, the film provides keen observation of what that behavior consists of.

Three middleclass husbands, on a two-day bar-hopping binge in NY, fly to London after one of them has a violent quarrel with his wife. The other two wives are not shown, probably because their marriages are not yet at the breaking point.

The standard Cassavettes trademarks are in evidence: obvious improvisation; close examination of faces and expressions; simple, repetitive dialogue; stark, natural settings; and fluid camera movement. At first, there is little delineation among the three men. Gradually, they begin to differ. Harry (Ben Gazzara) is uptight, unaware; Gus (Cassavettes) is a talker and a cynic; and

Archie (Peter Falk) is sincere but muddled in his thoughts.

Exactly what's bothering them is never clearly articulated. "We've got lovely wives," Gus says. "Only problem is to go home and make love to them." But since Gus's wife is never shown, we hear only his version. "I'm going to tell you what's bothering me," Archie begins, "but I forget what it is," which is as close as any of them comes to explaining himself. "Aside from sex, I like you guys better," Harry comments, adding "I hate that house — I only live there because of a woman: the legs, the breasts, the lips."

It is tempting to try to interpret their unhappiness as the resultant of the unhealthy behavior patterns we witness in the film, such as the cruelty and bitterness with which they manipulate the bargirl to sing a song just right, or the hypocritical male dominance suggested by Harry ordering his wife "on your knees," yet later claiming to a girl in London "I don't happen to have the masculine pretension that the man has to run things."

However tempting such an interpretation may be, it is not justified by the film; all we can legitimately say is that these three men are miserable, and

that, in their misery, they exhibit a variety of symptoms. The basic causes are unknown; we can't even be sure that the causes are related to the institution of marriage, particularly since the marital situation is hardly created. How different would these men be if they were bachelors?

In their own minds, however, the husbands consciously assign the blame to marriage; all the same, I doubt if Cassavettes necessarily intended to question the viability of marriage as an institution; rather, he simply wanted to record the widespread phenomenon of miserable husbands leading unhappy lives. In this, he succeeded. But for the causes and remedies, presumably, we must look into ourselves.

Discs au Tech

Jeremy Steig

Energy — Jeremy Steig (Capitol)

Bridging the gap between jazz and rock is an idea that has been much tried recently in the music field. Jeremy Steig is by nature a jazz flutist. Improvisation of a fine technical nature marks his earlier recordings, but in *Energy*, he departs from this mold. His backing is basically a rock-trained group, but it suffers from a "very sound" sound. But Steig comes through above all of it with a sound that is best likened to a panting type of flute. It is airy, then soft and melodic. And he succeeds in his musical goal.

This sort of sound, this energy, is the force that could pull jazz out of its technical obscurity and bring rock into sophistication. Steig follows persons such as Gary Burton (vibes) who, with Larry Coryell (guitar), proved that a well-trained jazz musician and a well-trained rock musician can create intelligent, creative music. Still, for the aver-

age listener, Burton is far advanced and well ahead of his time, but Steig is right there; he has succeeded. One hopes, though, that his next effort will involve a more competent back-up group.

— Nakir Minazian

Faces

Long Player — Faces (Reprise)

Faces — with Rod Stewart. The five-man English rock-country-roll group used to be the "Small Faces," but the billing has changed now, along with their music, and it is no longer possible to classify them as one of the best rock bands around. The direction of the music of *Long Player*, their second album, has changed distinctly since the release of "First Step," taking on a much more countrified air, reminiscent of Stewart's solo production entitled *Gasoline Alley*.

Faces was formed as a result of the breakup of the Jeff Beck group, whence came Stewart and

(Please turn to page 6)

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Little Murders

By Robert Lee

Little Murders, is Jules Feiffer's first attempt at the American Movie Game, and it is a frightening but distinct success. The point of attack is the American metropolis-society, and Feiffer cuts open this vulnerable blister like a master surgeon. Using Elliot Gould's best performance since *Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice*, the picture developed is a tremendously relevant caricature of the problems extant in the American city.

"Lawrence"

(Continued from page 5)

be a "sphere of influence" of a first-rate power. The moment Lawrence realizes this, along with the Arabs extreme reliance on himself as the moving force behind any leverage they can apply — that is when he must head home.

But if he has failed to gain full freedom for his semitic friends, he has also failed to become an Arab. His skin is white; his eyes are blue — that is why the Turkish commander found him so attractive. Furthermore, he still felt loyalty to Great Britain, and so the Arabs could never quite accept him as a full brother, even though he had learned the ways of the desert.

In other ways, however, he was very successful. As a charismatic leader, he was unique, having been idolized by a people not of his own race. He accomplished the military defeat of an oppressing nation almost single-handedly, leading men through hardships seemingly impossible to hurdle.

On the way to his successes, Lawrence overcame pain in a manner which must be looked at psychologically as well as physically. We see him ignoring the heat of a match as he puts it out with thumb and forefinger; we see him endure the desert as well as any native. As a boy, in fact, Lawrence undertook long bicycle trips carrying only the barest essentials. Some obvious things cause him much pain, though. He cannot stand to see Arab blood shed by another Arab. Here one might wonder what kind of a racist this man was. Why did he not abhor, for instance, bloodshed between nations? O'Toole's acting helps to answer questions of this sort. Ambivalence is an important aspect of Lawrence's personality. O'Toole is superb in showing up the inner conflict through such things as simple facial expressions. Lawrence at one point admitted that he found pleasure

Feiffer is somewhat irreverent in his attacks upon the American way, taking on just about everything from Ben Franklin to the NYPD. Gould portrays what is aptly described by Feiffer as an "apathist," the proverbial round-peg-in-a-square-hole, and the movie centers around his refusal to fight against anybody or anything. The plot builds careful climaxes as Gould is pushed further and further towards his breaking point, and climaxes on the first of the "little" murders.

in killing someone. In his first battles, he was well known for his unwillingness to cause any killing, especially by himself. It is almost as if he is masochistically inflicting pain in not allowing himself the pleasure of killing, while simultaneously resisting that pain as he resists all pain. Later in the picture, he falls prey to his own weakness, and we see him standing pitifully with a bloodied knife in his hand. This happened during a fight before which he hesitated, but then gave the battle-cry for a massacre: "Take no prisoners!" I would like to see what Erik Erikson would have to say about T.E. Lawrence as a psycho-historical figure.

Be these questions as they may, *Lawrence of Arabia* is a great movie because of the kind of man that Lawrence was and the kind of actor that Peter O'Toole is. The performance should have won the Academy Award that year, but they gave it to Gregory Peck because it was going to be his last chance, poor guy. If for no other reason, the movie should be seen for its depicting of the desert's savage beauty (when the movie was originally shown, there was an intermission just when the protagonists were trudging off into the desert sunset, causing a large sale of soft drinks). This brings me to the picture's only salient fault: its \$3.50 price of admission. If there was ever a movie worth such an exorbitant entrance fee, however, this is it.

The title, however, is more subtle than it appears to be at first glance; murders are committed that have nothing to do with blood-and-bullets killings. Feiffer makes the point very carefully that a man needn't be killed to have parts of him die.

My main criticism of the film is that Feiffer has chosen to attack too many aspects of our culture at the same time. There are no failures in the film, but there is a thinness, a spreading of concern that leads to a disjointedness of continuity. There are roles in the film which are never explored fully, sequences that lead nowhere, involving a brilliant scene involving Gould and his parents, which comes across as a memorable commentary on Dr. Benjamin Spock and perhaps even Freud, but is not explored further than the end of the single meeting. Because of such discontinuities, it is difficult to extract a feeling of direction from the movie.

The conclusions drawn by Feiffer are, in spite of this, startlingly clear. The transition of Gould from apathetic, successful, beautiful to a disturbed, disoriented American is extremely well done; the fact that Gould turns in such a fine performance is a pleasant by-product. There are several other pleasant surprises, too, including tremendous spot roles by Alan Arkin and Donald Sutherland. Sutherland does a hilariously funny caricature of a priest caught up in the fever of "tell it like it is" who does so in the course of a not-so-modern wedding ceremony. Arkin plays a less humorous role as he portrays a police lieutenant who is, to say the least, not quite Sherlock Holmes.

Oh, by the way, don't let the advertisements mislead you into considering this film a comedy; there is nothing funny about Feiffer's conclusions. Sure, there is a lot of excellent humor, and it is a highly enjoyable film, but a comedy? No. Unfortunately, Feiffer's *Little Murders* is not so far away that we can afford to laugh it off.

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Recordings

(Continued from page 5)

ex-bass player Ron Wood. Wood moved over to the guitar, and the pair started playing with Ronnie Lane, Ken Jones and Ian McLagen, the remains of an earlier Small Faces. The group's first album was superb rock, and subsequent tours have established their presence as being second only to the Stones among the British groups. This isn't surprising to followers of the old Jeff Beck group; Beck's group experimented with everything that Led Zeppelin has since copied, and did an extremely good job of introducing the popular electric slide and echo effects. So, to the present.

Long Player should have been a dynamite rock album, based on this heritage, but the Stewart influence has taken over. This isn't a criticism — Stewart's solo albums (backed up by the Faces) are among the finest releases of last year. He doesn't sing in any particular idiom, but the trademark is the happy sound that is roughly comparable to honky-tonk piano. The songs are all beyond reproach, notable ones being the tremendous live recordings of "Feel So Good" and "Paul McCartney's 'Maybe I'm Amazed.'" There is, however, an uncomfortable feel to the album — a few rough spots that

don't quite make the album the success it could have been.

The primary criticism is similarity of style in many of the songs, a problem that did not exist on their first album, or on subsequent Stewart albums. There is no excuse for this; the group is capable of playing in any style from blues to the most driving rock imaginable, and the choice of a particular style does not sit well.

The only other real criticism is the fact that the group is not making good use of Stewart's talents as a leader. Even on stage, the group has a tendency to distribute authority between bassist Ronnie Lane, Wood, and Stewart. Some groups can do this and carry it off well; Faces do not need to, and the lack of leadership shows up in a few annoying places, a good example being their album.

In spite of the shortcomings, the album is a worthy and worthwhile piece of artistry, certainly one of the best of the new year. I, for one, am enthusiastically waiting for the Faces to return to Boston.

—Rob Hunter

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Stanford scientist optimistic about SALT

By Peter Peckarsky

A consultant to the United States' negotiating team at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), currently being held in Vienna, expressed optimism for the denouement of the negotiations at a meeting in Cambridge last month.

Dr. Sidney D. Drell of Stanford University, speaking at the Physics Colloquium meeting of March 25 in 26-100 on the topic "The Nuclear Arms Race and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," indicated that "we are currently at a moment when logically we should be optimistic at the prospects for limiting" the arms race.

These reasons were offered for his optimism:

1. The two superpowers are actively seeking to halt the arms race. He said: "SALT is the first serious effort to come to a broad-based agreement directly between the U.S. and the Soviet Union for controlling strategic nuclear arms."

Compatible goals

2. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. "have in recent years announced mutually compatible political rationales and general goals for our strategic forces. The mission of these forces as explicitly announced is to deter a massive first strike."

3. He further based his optimism on a political assumption "that like people, governments grow up and learn."

The three main problems which must be resolved in Vienna in order to reach a successful conclusion, according to Dr. Drell, are those of defining policy goals precisely, verification of adherence by both parties to the treaty's terms, and the "balancing and adjusting of... strategic and military asymmetries" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The speaker began his discussion of this triad of problems by stating: "The first and foremost of these [problems] is the precise and unambiguous definition of our policy goals... There are widely differing views among top political and military leaders as to what specific kind of treaty we want to end up with from SALT, and I am sure this remark applies both within and between the U.S. and Soviet Union. This is because the terms 'deterrence' and 'nuclear sufficiency' can be given a large variety of interpretations, and what one means by them has to be spelled out in some detail before deterrence or sufficiency define a specific and clear strategy."

Damage limiting

Drell continued: "Official policy pronouncements often spell out the requirement that U.S. strategy should also permit us to defend ourselves against the major damage which could be caused by small attacks or accidental launches... How does this interpretation of sufficiency affect SALT and the nuclear arms race? If deterrence means simply the threat of retaliation against an opponent's society at any level of destruction existing forces are very much more than adequate, and a treaty at SALT could take the form of a freeze of a stand-still agreement, forbidding any new systems, and setting the stage for future reductions. In contrast, if deterrence is interpreted to include the ability to fight and prevail in limited nuclear fights we will want a different treaty from SALT. We would want to deploy at least a limited ABM (anti-ballistic missile) system at cities in order to limit damage from a small attack and reduce civilian casualties. Moreover we would also require more warheads and greater accuracy in

order to be able to target not only an opponent's society as our hostage but also those unlaunched missiles he is holding in reserve after a postulated or presumed limited nuclear exchange."

Verification

With respect to treaty provision verification, Dr. Drell posited that by establishing test restraints on new weapon systems and making a treaty as wide-ranging as possible, verification problems would be minimized. He said: "Although Soviet research and development work is carried on in secrecy and we may know little if anything about such work, there is of necessity a long testing, evaluation, and troop training cycle that precedes introduction of new systems into one's strategic forces. We can monitor such a testing, evaluation, and training cycle for major new strategic systems — offensive as well as defensive ones; therefore, it is much easier for us to verify compliance with a treaty that includes both a testing and a deployment ban of new weapon systems than it is to verify compliance with detailed treaty provisions which restrict numbers of specific new and old weapons."

"A second general observation is that the verification requirements are more severe the more finely tuned and delicately balanced the terms of the treaty. On the other hand, the more comprehensive the treaty or the more stringent the restrictions, the less sensitive the strategic balance is to cheating, evasion, or sudden abrogation by one party to the agreement... I conclude it is easier to verify SALT treaties that permit no changes in existing offensive and defensive systems than it is to verify those which legislate and codify specific changes in kinds or numbers. Big steps toward limiting arms are actually less sensitive to cheating than are small steps."

Freeze advocated

Dr. Drell opined that: "... a SALT treaty that bans the testing as well as the deployment of new weapons systems, and freezes forces at or near their

present levels... coupled with test restraints achieves all the most desirable goals we can hope for from State I of SALT: 1) confidence that our present deterrent capabilities will be maintained; 2) a halt to the arms race in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects; and 3) a simple treaty that can be readily verified by our national reconnaissance and surveillance systems."

He listed the advantages to such an agreement as:

1) Such a treaty would make possible a freeze in MIRV deployments "although by now we are getting close to a point of no return on such a ban."

2) The groundwork will be laid for SALT stage II in which "we can start on the path to reductions of forces from their present monstrous levels of potential overkill."

The SALT consultant posited that a strong R&D program would "provide the necessary safeguards against" technological surprise. As far as the lack of a damage fighting capability, he said that: "Almost everyone who has studied this problem — including in particular the Department of Defense — agrees that there is no such thing as an effective defense against all-out attack in this modern missile era..."

ABM controlling factor

Dr. Drell further indicated that MIRV's and ABM's "... lead to higher force levels, greater ambiguity and uncertainty, and in the end produce a more fragile stability of deterrence." He explained the ABM problem as follows: "In contrast to MIRVs which threaten only the fixed land-based missiles, a nationwide ABM defense of cities poses a potential threat to blunt the entire deterrent force — land and sea based — of an opponent. Moreover, such an ABM system would have its greatest effectiveness in support of a first strike" because "... following such a strike their surviving retaliatory missiles could be very much more effectively engaged by our ABMs since, in addition to being smaller in number, they might not achieve their planned coordi-

nation for saturating and penetrating the defense... Therefore more than any other weapons system, ABM will govern the level of forces that can be negotiated at SALT."

Dr. Drell concluded his presentation by advocating the creation of "an informed public constituency for arms control which will assist in guiding, or pushing, our political leaders towards this goal. Patience and hard technical work are necessary for assessing and balancing the dangers and risks. They are necessary, for example, to distinguish air defense from ABM deployments. But much more than technicians and technical analysis are needed here — and above all statesmanship, visionary political leadership, and the determination that has on many occasions carried pioneers to seemingly impossible goals. Otherwise arms control may never get a chance to help us survive."

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The Tech Sports

Sailors top NE foes; 4th in Owen Regatta

By Randy Young

MIT's varsity sailing squad, participating in its first full-weekend competition of the spring season, came away with fine showings in three different regattas.

The highlight of the weekend was the George Owen Trophy Regatta for the Eastern "Old Guard" Dinghy Championship, sailed on the home waters of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. New England representatives in the twelve team field were MIT, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, Coast Guard Academy, and Harvard. Harvard was the defending titlist in the fleet, which also included seven schools from the Middle Atlantic district.

Peter Nesbada '71, with Bob Longair '73 as crew, sailed in A-division for the engineers, while Tom Bergen '72, with John Lacey '72 crewing, competed in the B-division. Five races were sailed in each division in good breezes on Saturday, and by the end of the afternoon, Nesbada and Bergen were consistently finishing with seconds and thirds. Sunday's racing started in favorable winds, but the breeze eventually died, forcing cancellation of the ninth set of races.

The regatta was won by the team from the Naval Academy, as both Navy skippers won their respective divisions. The Tech mariners placed a fine fourth, behind Penn and Kings Point, and one point ahead of Harvard. Individually, Tom Bergen placed third in his division.

Before the start of the season, MIT's squad had been ranked tenth in the nation, and fifth in New England. By beating all the other New England squads present at the regatta, however, they showed that they may have

been underestimated in the pre-season forecast.

In other action over the weekend, Frank Miller '71 and Sandy Warrick '72 sailed to second place in Saturday's racing at Tufts, losing by only one point to Boston State. Extremely light winds permitted only three races to be sailed in each division.

On Sunday, another contingent, including Steve Shantzis '72 and Al Spoon '73, won a Dinghy Invitational at Yale, with Tufts placing second.

The freshman squad opened its season on Sunday, with a regatta at Tufts. With Steve Cucciaro sailing in A-division and Randy Young in B, and Kin McCoy, Arsenio Nunez, and Walter Frank crewing, the frosh placed second to host club Tufts. Plagued by bad luck throughout the regatta, both skippers finished third in their divisions, as Tufts' sailors both bested the seven-boat fleets.

The MIT women's team, annually one of the best in the country, starts its season on Saturday, April 10, with a hexagonal regatta at Boston University. The women will meet five other schools.

Frosh heavies sink Trinity

The frosh heavy hounds started the season off last Saturday with a decisive win over the Trinity heavyweight freshman crew. The hounds were caught a little unprepared at the start, but they recovered quickly and bounded away from the Trinity turtles. They rowed very strongly for most of the race, but sagged a little at about the half-way mark, where they led by two lengths. With about 700 meters to go they opened up again until, at the finish line, the hounds had about five lengths of open water on the turtles.

The graduate crew was also there, racing the Trinity varsity. They had a few old-timers in the boat who regard it as inefficient to win by more than a second. They chugged up the course between one-half length and one length down until the 400 meter mark, where they upped the stroke, caught up, and nipped them at the finish line by a few feet.

Both the frosh heavies and the grads traveled to Trinity under their own steam. They took their own oars, and borrowed shells off Trinity. The frosh heavy oarsmen were Steve Bates, Chuck Davies, Andrew Kernohan, Rick McKie, Doug Looze, Tony Vidmar, Alex Frick, and Larry Brazil. One of the main factors which ensured victory for the hounds was the excellent steering by the coxswain, James Clark, who kept the boat perfectly on course on an unfamiliar and poorly marked river.

Next Saturday morning the hounds will be hunting a little more elusive prey. Columbia will be sending some critters up here to challenge them. It should be an entertaining and fun race to watch, weather permitting, so plan to cheer the hounds on. Their thirst for blood has been temporarily satisfied, after having devoured Trinity, but next weekend the lust for more victims will be back, stronger than before. As for the other squads, the varsity heavies are also rowing against Columbia and the lightweights are traveling

to New Haven to thump Yale. better fourth paragraph follows.

Spring vacation saw all the squads in the boathouse working hard on the water with two turnouts a day, preparing for the upcoming races. Records for strength, speed and endurance were made every day by all squads. In particular, the frosh hounds averaged over twenty miles a day, and the freshman lights about 15 miles. These lightweights are eager and fast, and they will race anybody over any distance, at any stroke, any time, and any place.

Rugby club readies for spring contests

By Patrick Bailey

The MIT Rugby Club officially opened its spring season last week, praising the warm sunny skies, the newly resurfaced pitch, and promises of yet better things to come. Thus far this season, the club has two teams, with thirty-odd members, many veterans of past seasons, many new players, and prospects of a highly successful year. But, you may well ask, just what is the MIT Rugby Club?

The MIT Rugby Club is an MIT extracurricular activity open to undergraduates, graduates, and anyone affiliated with the MIT Community, especially to all those who have a lust for running around in the sunshine, having one hell of a grand time,

and have the guts to get involved. Members come from all parts of the world: Ireland, England, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, California, Texas, Phi Beta Epsilon, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and even an assistant professor from the psychology department. The club is not a varsity sport, but rather a not-so-loosely organized bunch of guys who come out when they can, run hard, coach each other, and play rugby together. OK, so what is rugby?

As legend has it, once there was this super soccer star who got fed up with soccer, picked up the ball, and ran with it. Thus rugby was born. More recently, the set rules of the game were altered to give rise to a simplified and slower version of the sport: football. In rugby a fifteen-man team attempts in organized(?) ways to score a try (touchdown) against the opposite squad by running, passing, kicking, and sheer will power. Blocking and forward passing are strictly prohibited, while play is continuous until stopped by the referee for some infraction of the rules. Games are about an hour long, and played on Saturday afternoons, followed by food, song, and beer gatherings sponsored by the host team.

This year's club, led by Irish captain Frank Gaughan and president Ed Walker, is trying to increase its size to form a third team, concentrating on winning the University of Massachusetts 15's Tournament, which it almost won last year, and planning to have one hell of a good time all around. Interested? Call Ed at X5760, or come out and have a look. Practices are on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 pm on the rugby pitch, at the west end of Briggs Field.

Road trip opens net season

Heading south for a spring vacation road trip, the MIT varsity tennis squad was handed four defeats in four matches, but gained valuable experience playing against a number of strong Southern schools. The Tech contingent consisted of captain Steve Cross and Jim Bricker, both seniors, juniors Greg Withers and Rob Freedman, sophomores Buff Blair, Mike

Schonberg, and Lance Hellinger, and a freshman, William Young.

The first match was scheduled to be against North Carolina, but weather conditions prevailed, causing the contest to be postponed. Davidson was next, but their much stronger club trounced the Techmen 9-0.

Subsequent encounters with Wake Forest and North Carolina State resulted in the same scores,

while the rescheduled UNC match was again rained out.

Traveling north to Georgetown, the team tasted their first hint of victory. Playing first and second singles, Young and Cross both won their matches. Bricker, Blair, Withers, and Schonberg all lost in other singles action, while Hellinger won easily but unofficially. Young and Cross took their number one doubles contest handily, but the Bricker-Withers combination was dropped by a stronger GU pair. Playing third doubles, the Freedman-Blair duo came back from being down 5-1 in the first set to win the match 7-5, 6-0. The final score was 5-4, favor of Georgetown, giving the MIT squad a record of 0-4 for the trip.

This Wednesday the team goes to the University of Massachusetts to face its fifth strong opponent of the season, and on Saturday they meet Bowdoin at 2:00 pm for their first home match.

Baseball team tours Florida

The bonnie Beaver baseball team bounced to an auspicious start this past week, winning its Monday game but losing from then on to post a 1-4 "Lemon League" record. Mixing sun, beautiful women, and baseball in a glorious six-day road trip, the team checked out its rookies and watched its seniors bungle their way through the South.

Sporting "The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down" as his theme song, Gary Williams '73 proved himself to be the most solid pitcher on the staff. Baffling batters with his big bender, he relieved in three games while starting against Amherst, and comes North with the team's best earned run average and most strike-outs. Al Dopfel's fast ball was moving well, but his control problems caused his ERA to rise to 4.26.

The beavers got thirteen hits

on Monday, but could barely muster that many the rest of the week. Against Florida Presbyterian they won 13-6 behind Dopfel's four for five hitting performance, but then lost the second game by a score of 9-1. On Thursday a condescending Amherst team lost its cool and almost the game, but squeaked by, 3-2. Later in the week, the University of South Florida's scholarship ballplayers proved too powerful for the beavers, winning 5-1 and 10-7.

Among the bright spots of the trip were the hitting performances of Steve Reber, Ken Weisshaar, and Al Dopfel. Reber hit .300, Weisshaar .314, and Dopfel .350, and all were tied for the team lead in RBI's. Disappointing were Bob Dresser and Tom Pipal. Dresser got three hits on Monday, but didn't get a ball out of the infield after that, and Pipal went hitless until Saturday.

Perhaps the most valuable gain from the trip was Coach O'Brien's getting a good look at his rookies. During the week he used as many as five men in one position during a game and juggled ballplayers in and out of the line-up. He now has had a good look at his talent, and may well start four frosh, four juniors, and only one senior today

against Boston College. Al Dopfel will be on the mound today, and tomorrow Chuck Holcum will probably face Lowell Tech. The beavers are a scrappy ball club with a lot of desire, who came to relish having fans down South. They have their own spirit squad led by the "Bonnie Beavers Bench Baron" and really hope to see you out on Briggs field today and tomorrow watching them win.

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Tuesday, April 6, 1971

On Deck
Tuesday
Baseball (V)—Boston College, Home, 3 pm
Lacrosse (V)—Tufts at Medford, 3 pm
Wednesday
Baseball (V)—Lowell Tech, Home, 3 pm
Tennis (V)—UMass at Amherst, 3 pm